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A LETTER FROM THE COMMANDANT

Dear Fellow Coastguardsmen:

By now you have probably learned that I have established a ceiling for Coast Guard early response personnel in FY-1968 and FY-1969. You have probably heard also that this ceiling represents a sizeable reduction from our previous planned, but never attained, strength and so it does. However, I would like to explain how this came about.

Since 1962, the Coast Guard has developed several "multi-year plans" for the achievement of reserve training mission objectives. For a variety of reasons, these plans were never fully approved within the Executive Branch of Government. It was my initial belief that we should push for approval of such a plan. Upon reflection, however, I felt that perhaps the Coast Guard should take a critical look at what it was proposing and make absolutely sure that it was a well-conceived plan, reflecting current mobilization planning concepts and well-documented; but above all, one that was so well justified that it could adequately compete with all the other programs in the President's Budget.

A clearer picture of the United States position as a world power only recently evolved further. A rough balance was struck temporarily in nuclear power; refined tactics were developed as a result

Santo Domingo, Cuba, and Vietnam; and a Planning, Programming, and Budgeting System demanding cost-effectiveness analyses and alternative evaluation was instituted throughout

the Federal structure. With the foregoing factors as background and an objective of developing a Reserve Plan that the Coast Guard could vigorously defend, a thorough review of the Reserve Training Program was started beginning with the Port Security task.

Upon examination of existing personnel mobilization requirements for Port Security, it was found that they were based almost exclusively on World War II and Korean War concepts and relative threat assessment, the current validity of which had to be questioned. Therefore, the specific elements of the Port Security task were subjected to a systematic analysis beginning with requirements as visualized by up-dated concepts and assessment and modern methods for handling emergencies. These requirements, in turn, were related to facilities and manpower, both in the regular force as well as the reserve force. In the former, it was found that a reservoir of personnel existed in tasks which would be absorbed by Port Security upon mobilization, thus releasing those personnel or billets that would otherwise have to be filled by ready reservists. During the Port Security study, an evaluation of the Coastal Force task as it was conceived in World War II resulted in a change in mission concept which removed the requirement for early response personnel.

Moving into Vessel Augmentation, it was found that changes in vessel armament resulted in different and mainly smaller requirements for augmentation crew. In addition, Navy studies found

that certain tasks assigned to the Coast Guard were no longer essential. This resulted not only in reduced requirements for Navy Reserve Fleet vessels, but also for less vessel activation reserve personnel.

The foregoing has caused a reduction in the category of early response personnel, and this was the basis for my imposition of ceilings in FY 1968 and FY 1969.

Thus, although the concepts of war upon which the mobilization requirements of the Coast Guard Reserve have been based were valid in the late 40's and 50's, it is now clear that those concepts are not completely valid for the future. Accordingly, with the objective of seeing that the Coast Guard Reserve is and continues to be based on sound and up-to-date concepts of war, on mobilization tasks already assigned, and on any additional tasks which I believe the Coast Guard can and should logically perform, it is intended to subject the remaining mobilization tasks which generate a need for ready reserve personnel to the same careful scrutiny and to review our training concepts.

This study, which is a continuation of the previous efforts, has as its objective the determination of an analytical basis for (1) the Coast Guard's manpower requirements necessary to meet its current wartime mission, (2) manpower available upon mobilization from non-Reserve sources, (3) the composition and strength of the Reserve force necessary to meet the remaining mobilization needs, and (4) the most cost-

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SPARS CELEBRATE 25TH



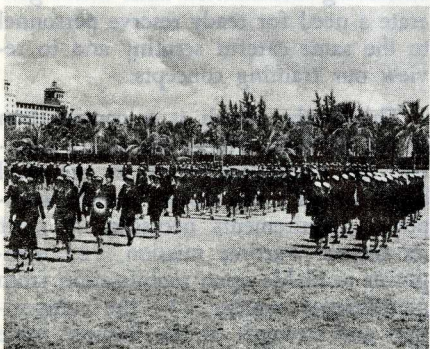
A silent tribute is made to deceased SPARs. From the left are: CDR Eleanor L'Ecuyer, ADM Willard J. Smith, Sister Mary Lucy, and LCDR Vivian Reese.

The following article was written by Ernest F. Sandison, Associate Editor of the NAVY TIMES, while he attended the SPARs 25th Reunion. It is reprinted with his permission from the 27 December 1967 issue of the NAVY TIMES.

Palm Beach, Florida
November 25, 1967

Dear Boss:

If I have as much energy and drive 25 years from now as the SPARs here in Palm Beach have for this Silver Anniversary it'll be because I've led a virtuous life. (Starting next week, maybe.)



SPARs march on the drill field during World War II.

nor L'Ecuyer, ADM Willard J. Smith, Sister Mary Lucy, and LCDR Vivian Reese.

The reunion's been ALL AHEAD FULL ever since I boarded the Coast Guard plane in Washington and found out that Rear Admiral Russell R. Waesche and I were the only two men passengers on the manifest. The rest were active duty SPARs and inactive duty SPARs—Lucky Us.

Once airborne, it became clear that the Coast Guard also has its PR boys. To honor their guests, the plane crew purchased corsages for the women. The flowers were duly proclaimed part of the reunion uniform.

Arrival at the Palm Beach Biltmore—selected as the site of the reunion because it was the SPAR training center in World War II—was traumatic.

Entering the lobby to register I was swept up into a whirlpool of "Mabel, I haven't seen you since San Francisco in 1944 . . . Barbara, you haven't changed a bit. Didn't you have red hair in '42? . . . Co. 51, muster in the State Room . . . John, Mary's told me so much about you. You're not John?" Three embraces, four clutches and a kiss or two later I made it to my room.

During the war, my room had slept four. I had it to myself (Shucks). The hotel had been closed for several years before it was decided to turn it into a

boot camp. The first groups of SI trainees to hit Palm Beach did the turning.

A galley was organized, a mess hall set up, some areas placed off limits, a swab roster posted and the elevators restricted to officers. The pool (yes, I finally located the pool) is now where the grinder was then.

Organized to release Coast Guardsmen for combat duty at sea, the SPARs were a select, highly trained group. Headed by Director Dorothy Stratton, they eventually numbered 10,000 enlisted and 1000 officers.

The number of SPARs on active duty today is 26 but a new recruitment program for SPAR hospital corpsmen will add another 25 to the total.

Checking with Commander Eleanor L'Ecuyer, the national chairman for the anniversary, I found that more than 1000 had returned to Palm Beach, 790 of them at the Biltmore. About that 790 . . .

Patricia Easterling's drum and bugle corps/band practiced day and night and night and day for the big 25 November "Pass In Review." If you haven't heard a french horn at 4 a.m. you haven't lived . . .

At breakfast with Rosalie Parks and Shirley F. Shackman I began to hear about our war. At dinner, Margaret J. U'Ren clued me in that "our war" was one I missed.

Kept seeing a diminutive lady in a black and white habit in the hall (passageway) and was told she was the SPARs' Flying Nun. Honest!

Former Chief Yeoman Jeannette Terwelp, now Sister Mary Lucy, a Dominican nun, had flown back to Palm Beach from Aberdeen, Washington, for the chance to meet again the girls she



Just as before, almost, SPARs retrace the steps they used to take down Sunset Avenue in Palm Beach.



RADM Russell R. Waesche (left) and CDR Herbert Hartlove (right) help former CAPT Dorothy Stratton cut a SPAR Anniversary cake during open house aboard the USCGC UNIMAK.

trained with.

Moored in the Port of Palm Beach, the Reserve training cutter UNIMAK held open house for the SPARs. Commander H. M. Hartlove and his crew threatened to lower the pulling whale-boat to test their guests' seamanship (or is it seawomanship?), but were talked out of it. Would have been a good picture.

A good picture is just what "TARS and SPARs" was, nightly. I've seen it three times now and I've just about got Sid Caesar's "I Love Eggs" routine down pat. (Boss, that "TARS and SPARs" show was a World War II hit, I'm told.)

The Grand Parade was today. Four companies formed in front of the Biltmore and marched off, band playing, to the ocean four blocks away.



CWO Betty Splaine, reunion treasurer, renders a smart salute to O. D. LT Monette Ratcliffe as she comes aboard the Reserve Training Ship USCGC UNIMAK.

I went along, on the sidewalk, for a block and a half, checking to see that all were in step. They were. I rejoined as they marched back past, singing with them songs I guess I learned in the playpen.

Sidenote: Almost four companies took off on the march. As the last one stepped out, a uniformed figure came running down to fall in just as the last line moved on.

A very handy policeman held up traffic for her as she looked both ways, dashed across the street, got in line, changed step twice and then went on as though she had been there all along. Mary Streily (now Mrs. William Barum of Pittsburgh, Pa.) said later she'd had the same problem while marching at the Biltmore before.

The Finale was this evening. The Anniversary Banquet was complete with cake, color guard and three admirals.

Saw some tears shed, listened to the tribute to the SPARs by Coast Guard Commandant Admiral Willard J. Smith and was amazed by the number of cameras.

It was quite a reunion. When's the next one? Not decided. Commander L'Ecuyer says, "I just want to go to the next one—not organize it."

Leaving for D. C. soon, will file story from there.

SANDY

P.S. Would like two weeks off to recover from "rest" at Palm Beach.

Editor's Note: Give a 29-year-old, single, former Naval lieutenant an expense-paid weekend with 1000 charming ladies and he wants leave yet! Request denied, Associate Editor Ernest F. Sandison!

THE ADMIRAL'S CORNER

In our efforts to improve publicity for the Coast Guard and the Reserve, and to build up the public image of our Service, the Commandant, Admiral Willard J. Smith, is strongly supporting the nationwide efforts of the Navy League to form Coast Guard Affairs Committees within that organization and develop long range projects and programs for our benefit. At a recent Navy League dinner in New Orleans, Louisiana, Vice Admiral Trimble was surprised and pleased by the tremendous encouragement and interest evidenced by this group for the Coast Guard family.

A number of Coast Guard Reservists are members of the Navy League. The

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*CDR John D. O'Malley, USCGR
Fifth District*

KNOW YOUR RESERVE LEADERS

Commander John D. O'Malley, USCGR, was born on 5 September 1923 in Dallas, Texas. He was graduated from high school in Dallas and received his Bachelor of Science degree from Howard Payne College in 1950.

After receiving his commission as Ensign in 1951, he was assigned line duty on board the USCGC NIKE based at Gulfport, Mississippi. In November 1952, Commander O'Malley received orders to the USCGC HEMLOCK and assumed the duties of the executive officer.

In June 1954, he was released to inactive duty and became the Personnel and Industrial Relations Director of the Spartan Aircraft Company, Fort Sill, Oklahoma. Two years later, Commander O'Malley returned to active duty as the executive officer on the USCGC BALSAM at Honolulu. Beginning in June 1958, he served for three years as the training officer in the Reserve Division of the Eighth Coast Guard District.

From June 1961 to August 1963, Commander O'Malley commanded the USCGC TUPELO based at Toledo, Ohio. He then reported to the Fifth Coast Guard District as the Assistant Chief of the Reserve Division. In July 1966, he was promoted to Commander and undertook his present assignment as Chief of the Reserve Division in the same district.

Commander O'Malley is married to Marjorie H. Russell of Lawton, Oklahoma, and they have two children, Timothy John and Rose Lynn.

NEW INDIVIDUAL DRILL PAY SCALES

The new military pay bill which became effective on 1 October has a significant effect on the drill pay of Coast Guard Reservists. Check the table of daily rates and see where you now stand moneywise.

YEARS OF SERVICE

GRADE		UNDER 2	OVER 2	OVER 3	OVER 4	OVER 6	OVER 8	OVER 10	OVER 12	OVER 14	OVER 16	OVER 18	OVER 20	OVER 22	OVER 26
RADM	0-7	33.43	35.72	35.72	—	37.31	37.31	39.47	39.47	41.45	45.59	48.74	48.74	48.74	48.74
CAPT	0-6	24.77	27.23	29.01	29.01	29.01	29.01	29.01	29.01	30.00	34.73	36.51	37.31	39.47	42.82
CDR	0-5	19.81	23.38	24.87	24.87	24.87	24.87	25.65	27.02	28.82	30.98	32.76	33.74	34.93	34.93
LCDR	0-4	16.72	20.34	21.71	21.71	22.10	23.09	24.66	26.04	27.23	28.42	29.21	29.21	29.21	29.21
LT	0-3	15.54	17.36	18.54	20.53	21.51	22.29	23.49	24.66	25.26	25.26	25.26	25.26	25.26	25.26
LTJG	0-2	12.45	14.79	17.76	18.35	18.74	18.74	18.74	18.74	18.74	18.74	18.74	18.74	18.74	18.74
ENS	0-1	10.70	11.84	14.79	14.79	14.79	14.79	14.79	14.79	14.79	14.79	14.79	14.79	14.79	14.79
CWO 4	W-4	15.82	16.97	16.97	17.36	18.15	18.94	19.73	21.12	22.10	22.89	23.49	24.27	25.07	27.02
CWO 3	W-3	14.38	15.60	15.60	15.79	15.99	17.16	18.15	18.74	19.34	19.92	20.53	21.32	22.10	22.89
CWO 2	W-2	12.59	13.62	13.62	14.01	14.79	15.60	16.19	16.77	17.36	17.96	18.54	19.13	19.92	19.92
CWO 1	W-1	10.50	12.04	12.04	13.03	13.62	14.21	14.79	15.40	15.99	16.58	17.16	17.76	17.76	17.76
CPO	E-7	9.48	11.36	11.78	12.20	12.61	13.01	13.42	13.85	14.47	14.88	15.29	15.50	16.54	18.61
PO 1	E-6	8.17	9.92	10.33	10.75	11.17	11.57	11.99	12.61	13.01	13.42	13.64	13.64	13.64	13.64
PO 2	E-5	7.05	8.69	9.10	9.50	10.13	10.54	10.95	11.36	11.57	11.57	11.57	11.57	11.57	11.57
PO 3	E-4	5.93	7.44	7.85	8.47	8.89	8.89	8.89	8.89	8.89	8.89	8.89	8.89	8.89	8.89
SN	E-3	4.29	5.99	6.41	6.82	6.82	6.82	6.82	6.82	6.82	6.82	6.82	6.82	6.82	6.82
SA	E-2	3.54	4.96	4.96	4.96	4.96	4.96	4.96	4.96	4.96	4.96	4.96	4.96	4.96	4.96
SR	E-1	3.41	4.54	4.54	4.54	4.54	4.54	4.54	4.54	4.54	4.54	4.54	4.54	4.54	4.54

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Commandant supports a program of increased participation for Reservists in Navy League affairs, particularly with regard to the newly formed Coast Guard Affairs Committees. We believe that careful development of these committees will result in large dividends for Coast Guard, the Reserve, and the Auxiliary.

It should be emphasized that the Navy League program in no way conflicts with the Coast Guard League or the Reserve Officers Association programs. In addition to membership in these organizations, we urge Reservists to become members of the Navy League wherever practical and assist us in this new direction of good publicity and an understanding by the public of our present structure, programs, and plans for the future.

R. R. WAESCHE

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effective means of producing and maintaining the required Reserve force.

Specifically, our attention can be given to the area of training quality. Training aids and equipment, long neglected in favor of reaching our personnel goals, can be given the attention they deserve.

Only then can we move toward a truly effective Reserve in consonance with modern concepts.

In regard to the aforementioned studies relating to the Reserve Training program I want to assure you that this program has not been singled out for special scrutiny. As a factual matter, all Coast Guard mission areas are being subjected to more critical review and study in an effort to insure a complete cost-effective operation and insure that all programs are updated to be able to meet clearly defined and better justified mission requirements. I am firmly con-

vinced that the results of these studies will prove extremely beneficial to all of us in the Coast Guard family.

W. J. SMITH
Admiral, U. S. Coast Guard
Commandant

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ADMIRAL W. J. SMITH
Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard

RADM. R. R. WAESCHE
Chief, Office of Reserve

ENS. W. H. SCHMIDT
Editor

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